THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,397, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ....Rs. 52

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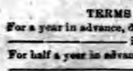

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, "Limited," will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 28th October, to Cochin, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

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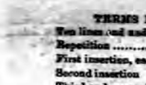

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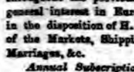
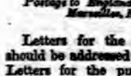


THE new and well-known steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will start for the above Port TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th Instant, at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1862.

FOR SURAT.



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For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram Kakaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 8th October 1862.

FOR SURAT.

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For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 8th Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Admiral Lyons*, Captain THOMPSON, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their cargo as it come to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

Captain THOMPSON will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

JOHN TANNER & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd Oct. 1862. Agents.

NOTICE

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS especially of Acids per Ship *Naval Brigade*, Captain MOON, Master from London are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective goods, as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.
Agents Ship *Naval Brigade*.
Bombay, 7th October 1862.

Notice to Intended Shippers and Passengers to the Malabar Coast per "Coringa."

OWING to unexpected delay in repairing the accident to the S. S. *Coringa*, the trip advertised to commence from Bombay on the 13th instant, must be postponed until the 28th instant, when the Company will despatch a Steamer.

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HOME NEWS, dated 26th August and 3rd September, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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NOTICE.

MR. NUSSERWANJEE JEHANGEER WADIA is admitted a partner in our Firm.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.
Bombay, 24th Sept. 1862.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED from No. 17, to No. 2, Meadow Street. (late *Telegraph and Courier* office) from 1st October 1862.

NASERWANJEE DORABJEE BADHURJEE, Manager.

NOTICE.

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APPLETON & Co.
Cannanore, Malabar Coast, 20th. Sept. 1862.

NOTICE,

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY will be held on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of October 1862, at 5 P.M., at their Mill House in Girgaum, when the following business will be brought before the meeting:—

1st.—To give additional power to the Directors as specified in the circular.
2nd.—To make certain alterations in the mode of giving notice of the general and other meetings.

By order of the Board of Directors,
NANABHOI BOMANJI,
Secy. to the B. U. S. & W. Company.
Girgaum, 24th September 1862.

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Bombay, 20th August 1861.

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Page's (D.) Introductory Text Book of Geology		1 4
Paris's (Dr.) Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest, crown 8vo. cloth		4 12
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Popular Science Review, vol. 1, 8vo. cloth		9 0
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WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND ENGRAVERS.

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1st Class Hunting Watches, by James McCabe.
Do. do. do. by John Jones.
Do. do. do. by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. Race Watches by Do. do.
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Also a large invoice of English Watches by different manufacturers.

Always on hand,

A large assortment of Geneva Watches of best makers, from Rs. 18 to 35.
Brass Circular Tent or Palanquin Clocks, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position —Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with Alarm—Rs. 18.
Opera Glasses, Silver plated and bound with Russia Leather.
Opera Glasses, Ladies', beautifully enamelled.
Cruet Stands, Candlesticks with Shades.
Best Pebble Spectacles, and Eye Glasses.
Braid Guards for do. do.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery in great variety

MASONIC JEWELLERY.

Past Masters each Rs. 30.
Royal Arch „ 30.
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A Sewing Machine complete, by Grover and Baker.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 8 to 35.
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Gentlemen's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links per pair—Rs. 1.
Best Gold Lockets for one, two, and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 5.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies' best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentleman's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 180.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies' Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies' Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies' Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card, and Bodkin.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., Practical Watchmakers and direct Importers from London and Geneva.
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Orders from outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

Rampart Row. THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

NOW PREPARING,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

THIS DIRECTORY will contain a vast amount of information, useful alike to the European and Native Inhabitants of the Presidency, to Shipping Masters, Naval and Military Officers, and others.

It will contain a full account of the Eclipses for 1863, an account of the Christian and Native Feasts, Fasts, and Ceremonies. Native Holidays allowed by Government, correct Tide Tables for the year, Lists of Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Members of the Indian Council in England, and the Legislative Councils in India. An account of the Public Buildings, Hospitals, and Societies. The Army List for the Bombay Presidency corrected to the time of Publication, List of Sirdars in the Deccan, and in Sind, East Indian Financial Accounts, and a mass of information and useful Tables never before published.

The list of Inhabitants in the Presidency will be compiled with great care, and in the meantime the public is solicited to furnish all information calculated to make the work a reliable Book of Direction for the Presidency.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,
27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day commenced business in Forbes Street as Auctioneers and Commission Agents. Reference may be made to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

FRANCIS & Co.
Bombay, 6th October 1862.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,
No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores which they are now selling off at Prime Cost.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Per Overland Mail

PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejoores, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c.—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 8, Marine Street.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and many other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, Annas. Gaserathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas.

The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

GREAT NOVELTY.

RECEIVED from Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL a few MUTTON HAMS.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
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ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS WORKS.
RECENT ADDITIONS.

AIDS to Faith, edited by the Bishop of Oxford. 8vo. cloth		6 12
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COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 8th October 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.		Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 9-16d.	
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0 9-16d.	
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d. 2s. 0 13-16d.	
Calcutta	At sight	99⅜ to 99½	
Madras	30 days' sight	99⅜	
China	60 Do. do.	217 to 218 per $100	

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	33 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	11 discount.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	16 pm. ex. divd.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	26 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co	11,000	1,800 per shares	Rs. 21,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co	2,700	200 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co	4,000	350 per share	Rs.200 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,200 p.sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218 3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £50 shares	130 14 6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per shares	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Manockji Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 175 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 200 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 275 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Sir Alex Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 14,500.
Throsle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		99
" Loan 1835-36	}	93½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
Now Five per Cent. Loan		104⅛
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112½ to 112⅝

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	" 10-8
Spanish Dollars	" 200
Carolns	" 200
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16 7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	Nominal.	
To China	} No enquires.	
To Clyde		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (7TH OCTOBER 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
Old Surat	"	390 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	400 to 405
Old Oomrawutee	"	385 to 390
Old Oomptah	"	380 to 385
Old Dharwar fine-ginned	"	365 to 370
Old Better, and Nuggar	"	370 to 375
Old Verawul	"	355 to 360
Khandeish	"	350 to 352
Old Futtuck	"	355 to 360
Old Acoote	"	405 to 410
Old Mangalore	"	358 to 360
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,530 to 1,535.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.		7-2 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8½ to 8½ nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	38 to 39 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
	"	28 to 29

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
" 4	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 2	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
" On demand			
On Scotland do.	}	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 8 days' sight	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11½d.	do.	

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe as in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by *special arrangement*.

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as may fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 30, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.		
4 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realize Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, to order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the remittance be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ARTHUR ROBERTSON, Agent.

Bombay, 5th May 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 "
Do. " 12 " " 6 "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

—On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
" 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
" On demand		1s. 11¾d.	"
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	}	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent. cost.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

N.B.—Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for payment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSAR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches).

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0⅛d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	
" 1 month's sight	1s. 11⅞d.	
" On demand		
On Scotland	} 1s. 11⅞d.	
On Ireland		
Circular Notes	1s. 11⅛d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ percent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for payment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee, (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO, Manager.

Bombay, 1st October 1862.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 7	Elphinstone (s)	...Taunton	.....Surat 6 Oct.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Oct. 6	Berenice (s)	.....Chitty	.....Surat.
" 7	Talbot	.....Spencer	.....Akiab.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Captain Farquharson; Lieut. Greenfield and 61 natives.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Colombian*, for China, &c.
Ship *Glen Monarch*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From China.

P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Singapore*.—21 boxes Gold; 10 boxes Gold Leaves; 861 boxes Silk Piece Goods; 1 box Silk Paper; 9 boxes Species; 34 packages Sundries; 1 box Tea; 2 boxes Cigars; 2 cases Silverware; 1 box Goldenware; 2 boxes Shawls and Grass Cloth; 859 slabs Tin; 27 packages Stores; 4 cases Nutmegs; 1 package Magnostere; 7 boxes Java Rupees; 20 bags Sapaca; 19 bales Silk; 2 bales Broad Cloth; 1 case Millinery and 41 packages E. Bottles. Besides which 1,584 packages of Silk and few packages of Merchandise, which are to be sent, to Aden and Suez, by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Jeddo*.

From Liverpool.

Ship *Admiral Lyon*.—110 tons Coals; 321 baskets Earthenware; 2 casks Oil; 1 case Saddlery; 4 hhds. Wine; 751 machinery; 15 cases Paint; 50 casks Beer; 14,882 packages Iron; 25 drums Linseed Oil; 12 frame Felt; 24 packages Merchandise.

Ship *Ralston*.—20 cases Copper; 126 barrels Alum; 128 cases Brass Sheets; 12 packages Machinery; 4 cases Wine; 19 packages Beads; 6 cases Picce Goods; 99 packages Papers; 10 barrels Ham; 86 packages Paper; 160 barrels Tar; 47 packages Earthenware; 2,038 packages Iron; 3 cases Cutlery; 20 cases Umbrellas; 300 boxes Waxcandles; 42 casks Paints; 914 packages Merchandize; 6 packages Samples.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 7TH OCTOBER 1862.

For London.

Celestial Empire.—230 packages Cloves, 9781 each, Kesowdass Goculdass and Co.; 2 cases Watches and Carved Chairs, 1 pair S. and N. Nanabhoy; 131 Frazels Coffee, 278 cwt. 1 qr. 25 lbs., Fernandice.

Wings of the Wind.—2 cases Blackwood Chairs, Bhimjee Byramjee Cabinet Maker; Loose Deer Horns, 26 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Cohen and Co.; 4 cases Deer Horns, 2½ cwt.; 3 cases Horabola, 6 cwt.; 1 case Chundroos, 2 cwt.; 1 case Jungbar Cowdies, 2 cwt.; 3 cases Gum Arabic, 6¼ cwt.; 17 cases Columbo Roots, 8 cwt., Jumnadass Vizlall.

For Liverpool.

Victoria Bridge.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Stewart and Co.

Hebenezer.—31 bales Cotton, 108¼ cwt., Lulloobhoy Manecklall; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cardwell Parsons and Co.

Rowantree.—75 bales Wool, 240 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Doseabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

Monarch.—238 bags Rapeseed, 357 cwt.; 62 bags Linseed, 93 cwt., R. Scrubs and Co.

Beeston Castle.—50 bales Hemp, 175 cwt., Atmaram Ramchunder; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., M. Rogers and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Wootumchund Cullianjee.

Lancastrian.—1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Jairam Visram.

Tukermann.—750 bundles Hemp, 75 cwt., Soonderdas Mooljee.

Sir John Lawrence.—27 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Manecklee Shapoorjee.

Peerless.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Girdhur Hoopchund.

Aaron Browne.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Megjee Ludha; 25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Soonda Ragowjee.

For Havre.

Caducens.—4 cases Indian Oilmanstore and China Preserves, Robert T. Crossley.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian*.—27 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs., each Sudaram Anoopram.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Jeddo*.—18 chests Cashmeer Shawls, 316 pieces, Chooneiall Juvarimull; 2 chests C. Shawls, 20 pieces, Sewlall Rambux; 1 chest C. Shawls, 25 pieces, Cootoobdin Mohmud Ameen; 9 chests C. Shawls, [illegible] pieces, Safedin Golam Hoosen; 7 chests C. Shawls, 93 pieces, Myadass Ramalunder; 3 chests M. Opium, 48 pieces, Hokumchund Seerkish; 14 chests C. Shawls, 259 pieces, Sewnath Panalall; 1 chest C. Shawls, 17 pieces, Bhugwandass Buneeder; 2 chests C. Shawls, 40 pieces, Daveesa Churundass; 6 chests C. Shawls, 116 pieces, Lallchund Goolabroy; 2 chests C. Shawls, 40 pieces Heralall Amerdass; 20 chests C. Shawls, 391 pieces, Ameerchund Ramchund; 8 chests C. Shawls, 103 pieces, Kessowlall Ramdyall; 3 chests C. Shawls, 40 pieces, Nundram Ramputtah.

For Calcutta.

Kosuth.—1 cask Sulphate of Copper, 2 cwt., Soonderjee Nanjee and Co.

For Colombo.

Steamer *Columbian*.—1 box Opium, 20 lbs., Rogers and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowuggar.
1057 Glorians, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyte—Forbes & Co. (c. l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers—Shedell and Sorabjee. (c. l. Sept. 18)
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Sept. 8.)
1060 Beeston Castle, Corney—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 5)
1117 Edmund Kaye—W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.
1171 Epaminondas, Beasley—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)
1325 Eurodiven, Wright—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Aug. 8)
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson—W. Nicol & Co.
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers. (c. l. Oct. 7)
1328 Hebenezan, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 1)
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.
1306 Internus, Grant—Cumballa Nr. Entrance. 3 Miles. To be run over the Poona Hunt Steeple Chase Course. For all horses; aged horses to carry 11 stone; weight for age; 7 lbs. allowed for every year. Gentlemen Riders.
1071 James Livesey.—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. Sept. 30)
865 Lady Havelock, O'Neill—R. Scovell & Co. (c. l. Sept. 9)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c. l. Sept. 13)
818 Minnori, Calhoun—Dadysett, Sorabjee & Co. (c. l. Sept. 19)
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co. (c. l. Aug. 30)
1569 Oriental, Ballard—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
883 Peerless, Major.—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Sept. 13)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. July 23)
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. Sept. 17)
1090 Sir John Lawrence—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. Sept. 6)
836 Victoria Bridge, Peanington—Ritchie & Co. (c. l. Sept. 30)
1131 War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

900 Jeddo, E. P. G. Browne. (c. l. Oct. 6)

FOR FALMOUTH.

492 Freys, Major—A. H. Huschkie & Co. (c. l. Sept. 12)

FOR HAVRE.

1006 Caducens, A. Holton—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Sept. 22)

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

261 Dudley—Nacoda. (c. l. Sept. 15)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR CALCUTTA.

293 Bastle Frere, Nacoda.—Hajee Esmail Sidick (c. l. Aug. 27)
508 Kossuth, Bennett.—Alli Mohmed Khan. (c. l. Oct. 1)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR TUTICORIN.

700 The Duke, Hawkins—J. Tanner & Co. (c. l. Oct. 1)

FOR COROMANDEL COAST.

680 Ville de Cherbourg, LeMagnon.

FOR SUDASHEGHUR.

270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Oct. 3)

FOR CHINA.

2000 Columbian, (s), J. Scottowa. (c. l. Oct. 7)

NOT FIXED.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.
880 Albert and Edward—T. McKinney.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Amrat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff.
700 Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.
565 Bombay Castle, (s), J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Marie—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
1294 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dixon, Hunter & Co.
435 Corinna (s), Calder—C. and B. S. N. Co.
724 Duke of Wellington, J. Wetherhall—Comber, Sons & Co.
917 Flower of the Forest, McAuly—W. & A. Graham & Co.
834 Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.
889 Foulka Sawdan, H. P.—Wooaman Voyedina.
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co. (in dock)
1108 James Smith, Fervown—W. & A. Graham & Co.
369 Juddal Mannon, Nacoda—Adamally Sullanally.
1242 Lahnee's hope, Quinn—Ewart, Latham & Co.
39 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cownajee Eduljee.
766 Mayaram Dayaram, Brady.—H. Sidick Dossal.
109 Nasarrol Hamad, Nacoda—M. Husein.
292 Nassree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee
941 Naval Brigade, Moon—D. R. Cama & Co.
705 Phatel Barrey, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.
578 Ralston, T. Davis—W. & A. Graham & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan
450 Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company. (For sale.)
986 Sillery, McAuly—Wallace & Co.
870 Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.
962 Tybuntia, Coote—Wallace & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1300 Ganges, (s), H. Wilkinson.
1090 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
742 Singapore (s), Grainger.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

699 Alexander, Foziar—McIver & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—Dunolly & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.

BOURBON.

403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

405 Hums, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

534 Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

756 Clara, McPhun—A. Bell & Co.
710 Ukko

FOR RANGOON.

496 Hunter, Irwin—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1017 Helvellyn, Dalison.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 7.

Fuller, Captain, Royal, on leave, from Sholapore.
Mackenzie, Inspector General of Hospitals, Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.
Worthington, Lieut. G. F., H. M.'s 33rd Regt., on medical certificate, from Surat.
Woodhouse, Captain H. A., Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.
Greenfield, Lieut. J. H. L., H. M.'s 14th Regt. N. I., from Ahmedabad.
Hlusman, Veterinary Surgeon, E., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, from Barrackpore.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 7.

Glasse, Ensign C. E., 103rd Foot, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Tuesday, 7th October 1862.

The 18th Regt. N. I. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey, will re-assemble, to-morrow at 6½ A. M., at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up, for the use of the Troops, in Garrison: And again at 11 A. M. at the Musjid Bunder, to continue the survey of Malt Liquor, landed from the ship *Wings of the Wind*, for the use of the Troops of this Presidency.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanitarium, will attend the Committee, at the latter place; the taster from the 33rd Regiment, will also attend.

BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Government Gazette, Sept. 27.)

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the undermentioned Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India :—

INDIA OFFICE, *London, 14th August* 1862.
POLITICAL.—No. 68.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—I have to inform your Excellency that I have received and laid before Her Majesty the several addresses of Condolence which have been forwarded by your Government, and by the Governments of Madras and Bombay; and I am commanded to inform your Excellency that it has afforded Her Majesty a melancholy gratification, in the midst of the great trials with which it has pleased the Almighty to visit her, to receive these assurances of the loyal and affectionate sympathy of the native Princes and Chiefs and of Her Majesty's subjects in India.—I have, &c.,

C. WOOD.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. PRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 7th October 1862.

The *Hugh Rose*, will be paid on Thursday (to-morrow) the 9th instant.

It is with regret the Commodore Commanding H. M. I. N. has to announce the demise of Mr. Henry Smithie, 1st Class Boiler Maker, attached to the Pantoon, which melancholy event took place at his residence on the 5th instant at quarter past 10 o'clock P. M.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Will you have the goodness to deign insertion in your columns to the following few lines for the information of the whole residents of the Cavel Street.

A RESIDENT.

Mr. D. Balcrushnajee having entered into communication with the Municipal Commissioners on the subject of the Cavel Street being altogether overlooked as regards repairs, &c., in the monsoons, copy of the reply is published below, with a view to give the residents the satisfaction they had been eagerly longing for. This act of favor from the Municipal Board entails necessarily a duty upon all those who have found a relief by it of writing to vote thanks, to be conveyed at an early date. Praise should be awarded when praise is due.

(True Copy)
No. 2443 of 1862.

TO MR. DAMODHUR BALCRUSTNAJEE,

SIR,—I am directed by the Municipal Commissioners to acknowledge the receipts of your letter dated 20th ultimo, and to inform you in reply that the repairs to the roads alluded to by you will shortly be taken in hand.—I have the honor to be, &c.,

C. DURHAM,
Acting Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioners Office, 9th September 1862.

SPORTING.

THE POONA GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE CHASE; AND SOLDIERS' SPORTS.

ALMOST every Race Meeting in India has a bye-day, and

troduced excellent machinery for ginning and pressing. For several years the floods of the rivers Piura and Chira have been only partial, and the yield of cotton entirely depends upon the amount of natural irrigation thus obtained. The largest production for one year from this province was 25,000 cwts. Mr. Scarlett states that in 1835 the exports exceeded 20,000 cwts. and the ordinary yield used to be 10,000 cwts. but during the last five years owing to scanty irrigation the export of cotton from Payta the export of the province of Piura has only been from 5,000 to 6,000 cwts. This cotton commands a price only inferior to the Sea Island. Previous to the civil war in the states of North America, the price of cotton exported from the port of Payta was 8¼d to 8½ but at present it is 10d. and perhaps more.

16. Here, then is a cotton commanding a high price in the English market, with a staple exceeding in length any of the North American kinds, except the Sea Island, which nevertheless flourishes in a drier and equally hot climate to those of any of the indigenous India cotton districts, where the plant only yields a very short staple. It therefore seems particularly desirable that this Peruvian kind should receive a trial in the dry and hot regions on the eastern side of the Madras Presidency, and also in Sind.

17. I would suggest that these trials should be made in the Collectorates of Coimbatore, Madura and Tinnevelly.

18. Coimbatore lies opposite the great gap in the peninsular chain of mountains at Palghautchery between the southern slopes of the Koondah and Neilgherry mountains and the northern face of those of Travancore. Across this depression the south west monsoon has almost a free passage to the eastward, but the great elevation of the mountains on both sides and the absence of any considerable hills in the district, cause the monsoon winds to pass over it without depositing much moisture, and though the climate is humid during this season from May to September, the rain-fall is very trifling. During the other part of the year, when the north-east monsoon prevails the hills in the Salem district intercept the moisture from Coimbatore. Thus during part of the year scorching hot dry winds parch up this Coimbatore district, especially in its eastern part while the annual rain-fall varies very much in different seasons, though it is always small. In some years it is 30 inches and in other only 7 inches.

19. The climate of the Madura district especially the western part round Dindigul, closely resembles that of Coimbatore but it only receives moisture in the shape of moderate rains, during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon.

20. The district of Tinnevelly as regards soil and climate is likened by Dr. Hooker to that of Egypt. At Courtallum the rain-fall is 40 inches, but the district is entirely screened from the south-west monsoon by the Travancore mountains, and to some extent from the north-east monsoon by the Serumullay hills in Madura and in the southern part by the island of Ceylon.

21. These districts, therefore, which are probably far too dry for the successful cultivation of North American cotton, are admirably adapted for the growth of the long stapled indigenous plant of the Peruvian province of Piura. Indeed, as regards moisture, these Madras districts have the advantage of the Piura valleys in Peru.

22. In considering the method of cultivation, it must be remembered that in Peru the cotton crops are entirely dependent on irrigation. But in Coimbatore, where there is a great deal of the black cotton soil, it seems to be very generally considered that irrigation is detrimental to the cotton plant, that soil possessing in itself an extraordinary attraction for water, and generally retaining a sufficient supply for sustenance of the plants, with the aid of a moderate rain fall. But, in the sandy and red soils, and in these I consider that the Peruvian cotton plants should be tried, artificial irrigation is beneficial, if carefully applied, and at the right stage of growth, not by flooding, but by means of small water channels in the middle of the rows. The latter is the treatment which I saw in practice on the cotton estates of the province of Yea. It will probably be found advisable to apply a moderate amount of artificial irrigation in the dry districts, where the Peruvian cotton plants will be tried.

23. I expect to receive a supply of the seeds of the cotton plants of the Peruvian province of Piura very shortly, from Her Majesty's Vice-Cousul at the port of Payta, and a second supply later in the year. These will be transmitted to Madras at once, and, if it is considered desirable, further supplies will be sent both from the provinces of Piura and Yea.

24. The great advantage which it is hoped will be derived from the introduction into India of this Peruvian species is the cultivation of a long stapled and high priced cotton in districts which, from their dryness, have hitherto only been found suitable for the indigenous Indian short stapled plant.

CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM.

24th April 1862.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO SEPTEMBER 17.

(Special for Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *17th September.*

America, 8th September.

Federal Army completely defeated and drivon upon Washington, which is in danger.

Confederates under Jackson have invaded Maryland and occupied Frederick.

Great excitement and discontent in the Federal States.

Garibaldi still in danger.

Cotton continues dull, prices lower.

Surats, 14d. to 18d.

(Special Telegrams for the Times of India.)

TURIN, *11th September.*

Dissolution of present Italian parliament and elections spoken of.

Garibaldi's [7 followers] under 18 years of age have been restored to their families.

TURIN, *12th.*

Increased probability of general Amnesty.

Number [rumours] of new Italian loan are without foundation.

One of the King's Surgeons has been sent to Garibaldi. Is accompanied by an English physician.

NEW YORK, *5th September.*

Federals concentrated about Washington.

Battle of 29th not confirmed.

Confederates have a large force twelve miles from Washington. Fifty thousand [men] threatening New Orleans.

Butler organising his defences.

Federals have definitely evacuated Baton Rouge.

Cotton 52½ [cents.]

On the 1st Federals attacked Richmond, were completely defeated and lost all their Artillery.

PARIS, *13th September.*

Garibaldi convalescent.

Report of an attempt again on life of Waltazzi [Rataszi.]

LIVERPOOL *14th September.*

Cotton easier, sales 7,000 ; to-day 3,000.

LIVERPOOL, *16th September.*

Cotton dull ; price, falling ; sales, 1,000 American.

Consols 93⅜ to ¾.

PARIS, *15th September.*

News for America altogether favorable to Confederates cause.

TURIN, *15th Séptember.*

Cialdini opposes proposed Amnesty.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM EUROPE.

(By Electric Telegraph via Galle.)

LONDON, *10th September* 1862.

AT the request of the Chamber of Commerce the following is published for general information :—

Consols, 93⅜.

Fives, 105.

Specie, 400,000.

Indigo quiet.

Sugar firm

Rice, low quality dear.

Saltpetre, advanced six pence.

Linseed declined six pence ; nine* advanced one shillings.

Mice ad vanced one shilling.

Jute three pounds higher, closing flat.

Hides advanced one sorting (farthing ?).

Shellac rather dearer.

Safflower advanced five shillings.

Cutch firm.

Coffee six pence higher.

Pepper dull.

Cocoanut Oil unaltered.

Coir Yarn advanced five pounds (pence ?)

Wool very firm.

Tallow drooping.

Wheat declined eighteen pence.

Cotton dull, one half penny lower.

Yarn nominally maintained.

Shirtings active.

* The following correction was Telegraphed, and reached our office at 8 P.M., last evening :—

Correct after Linseed, declined six pence.

Rice advanced one shilling.

GALLE, *4th Oct.*, 6-55 A.M.

THE Steamer *Salsette*, anchored from Bombay.

GALLE, *4th Oct.*, 7-50 A.M.

THE Steamer *Colombo*, anchored from Suez.

THE GOVERNOR.—His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere is, we understand, expected back from Sholapoor to-day, and will proceed to Matheran about the 10th instant.—*Deccan Herald, Oct.* 6.

WE are glad to see, by a letter received from the Secretary of the Calcutta Volunteers, that his Excellency the Viceroy has notified his intention of presenting a prize or prizes to the value of Rs. 1,000 to be competed for in the cold season of 1863-64, under conditions to be promulgated hereafter. We were certain that Lord Elgin would not be backward in his expressions of encouragement to the Volunteers, and we trust that the members of the corps will show, by their attention to drill, &c., a proper appreciation of the support afforded them.—*Englishman, Sept.* 27.

IT was stated, more than a year ago, that the question of the consolidated pay of Staff Corps officers commanding Native Infantry regiments would receive an early settlement, but up to the present moment the matter is left in doubt and uncertainty, and the recommendation of this government on the subject has not been much more than received by the home authorities. We believe that the following is a correct version of the amount of consolidated salaries to be given for the command of native regiments, graduated, as will be seen, and as we think fair, according to the rank of the officers holding the commands ;—Lieutenant Colonel, Rs. 1,400 a month ; Major, Rs. 1,200 a month ; Captain, Rs. 1,050 a month ; and Lieutenant, Rs. 850 a month. Should the home authorities sanction these rates of pay, which we think is very probable, we cannot see that any commanding officer, whatever his rank may be, will have any cause to grumble.—*Id.*

THE Barque *LaFrance*, Captain Ravayre, wrecked off Gopaulpore on the 29th September, at 5 P.M. One life lost. Severe gale since Friday continues.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Oct.* 2.

WE have never heard of such gigantic gambling transactions in the army being so leniently treated, as those of Simla have just been by Sir Hugh Rose. All India has been for days resounding with reports of enormous losses and gains at the card-table at Simla, but no one believed that a Brigadier would suffer himself to be fleeced to the tune of two-and-a-half lacs of rupees by a beardless subaltern. Yet such has been the case, and Brigadier Christie, the gallant commandant of Delhi, has, we hear, compounded for his heavy losses with Lieutenant or Ensign Elton, A.D.C. to the Commander-in-Chief, the winner, for £5,000, The same bright youth, we hear, has also eased Captain Powell, of the Bays, of *sixty* thousand rupees. We can't say what portion of this money has been received, or is recoverable, but it appears Mr. Elton thinks he has, upon the whole, made quite enough to enable him to go home, for a time at least. We have no sympathy whatever for such an old sinner as Brigadier Christie, while of Captain Powell we have no hesitation in saying—serve him right. He was not content with, in the first instance, offending with impunity in going to Simla instead of to Mussoorie, to which place his leave extended; but he must needs betake himself, whilst there, to the gaming-table, and risk and lose thrice more than his commission is worth, or his character is able to retrieve. We have, however, to congratulate both Brigadier Christie and Captain Powell, as also their fellow-players, on their lucky escape from the fate which some few years ago overtook poor Captain D'Costa, a miserable gambler, whose books never showed more than 20 or 25 thousand on either side, and that it was not a Napier under whom they were found thus boldly defying the law.—*Oudh Gazette, Oct.* 1.

WE are this day in receipt of a Cabool letter, containing news from the 11th to the 18th Sept. :—

There had been no more fighting between the troops of the Ameer, and those of Sultan Ahmed Jan. The Ameer had, by advise of his grandson Sirdar Jellal-oo-deen, addressed Ahmed Jan recommending a settlement. The proffered terms had been rejected by the latter.

The arrival at Heerat of a Persian Shazada, accompanied by two thousand sowars, a battalion of Infantry, and two guns, had been announced. The Shazada styles himself the Ambassador of Persia at Ahmed Jhan's Court.

The Cossid bringing news for this journal (news of events that had transpired between the 4th and 10th September) had been arrested on suspicion, and conveyed a prisoner to Cabool. Previous to his arrest he had either destroyed, or successfully concealed, the letters he was bearing —*Delhi Gazette, Oct.* 2.

LOCAL.

A RUMOR has been current to-day that the Confederates had captured Washington, but we think the latest intelligence is contained in our own special telegram—Telegrams dated the 16th report the safe arrival at Liverpool of the good ship *Brunelle*, which vessel sailed from here 14th May last.

ERRATTA.—"*Narayen Crishna Laud*, vs. *Bhowanee Goonajee*." The above case was reported in our Small Cause Court Report in our impression of yesterday in which it was said that "the plaintiff put in several documents, and among them a bill of sale purporting to be a sale of this identical Chawl from the defendant to the plaintiff. This document was pronounced to be a forgery." We regret that this mistake should have occurred in the report, and as it may lead to the supposition that the judge pronounced the document to be a forgery, we take this opportunity of contradicting that inference : the Judge made no such statement, but nonsuited the plaintiff on the ground that the section under which the summons was issued only contemplated very simple cases of tenants holding over, and advised the plaintiff to issue the proper process.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 7th October 1862.

BROACH.—Variable and calm. Ther. 76.

BULSAR.—Fair SW. Light.

GALLE.—(4th) Light winds and fine day. Ther. 82.

GOA.—Fair East Light.

KOLAPORE.—Fair, SW. moderate.

MADRAS.—(4th) Cloudy SW. Ther. 84.

PAUMBEN.—(4th) Light Westerly wind. Ther. 86.

SURAT.—Cloudy, West, moderate.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 167½ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 21st Sept. 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 14,482.			
Amount	Rs.	9,017	14 8
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	4,235	7 0
Total...	Rs.	13,253	5 8

Corresponding Week last year, Open 132½ *Miles.*

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 19,585.			
Amount	Rs.	7,648	15 11
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	2,063	1 5
Total...	Rs.	9,712	1 4

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE, TUESDAY, 7TH OCT. 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

A PARSEE WHIPPED BY A COACHMAN.—Muckun, a coachman in the service of Mr. Drynan, was summoned for assaulting Mr. Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy Wadia.

The complainant, a merchant, stated that on Friday week last he and his father were driving along the Esplanade in a carriage. The defendant was driving a phaeton in which was seated a lady (Mrs. Drynan). The phaeton came down towards him and the defendant lashed him and his cousin with a whip. They stopped the defendant and took his name. Complainant's father got out and apologised to the lady in the phaeton for the interruption.

Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee, complainant's father, corroborated the foregoing statement.

Defendant admitted having struck the complainant and his cousin, alleging that they were in his way.

His Worship fined the defendant twenty rupees.

DRAWING AN UNSTAMPED HOONDIE.—Memon Hajee Adam and Hajee Ossman Abdool Rahman were charged with having drawn a Hoondie on unstamped paper contrary to section 3 of Act X. of 1862.

Mr. Bickersteith prosecuted.

Eswuntrow Bulwunt, a stamp vender said,—At eleven o'clock in the morning of 10th September last, the defendants' man was going along the road with a Hoondie for Rs. 3,000 payable at Calcutta. I seized the Hoondie finding it was not on stamped paper. He said he was coming to me to get it stamped. Hajee Haroun came to me and told me that the Hoondie was not concluded and not signed, and it had been sent to me before it was concluded, Ali Mahomed is the man. I did not go to their shop. It is complete but without stamp or signature. The name is in the body.

Ali Mahomed said,—I am defendant's servant. They drew the Hoondies. This is the first Hoondie they ever drew payable in Calcutta. I received it from defendants.

Mr. Colebrook, Assistant Superintendent of Stamps, said,—I am authorised to prosecute under Section 3 of Act X. of 1862. Section 15 relates to stamping deeds, &c. after execution but section 22 does not extend to bills of exchange or orders for money I could not stamp this Hoondie if presented, as it was duly executed and it would be by section 22 unlawful to stamp it in the state it was. Hoondies pass current in this state, and are paid by the drawees without the signature.

Defendants were found guilty and fined Rs. 30, out of which Rs. 15 were ordered to be paid to the informant.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—MONDAY, 6TH OCT.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

GREAT GAMBLERS.—Zeena Jamsetjee Andearoo, Manockjee Pestonjee, Nowrojee Pestonjee, Rustomjee Byramjee, Bazonjee Pestonjee, Merwanjee Cursetjee, Nowrojee Rustomjee, Merwanjee Fackeerjee, Cowasjee Dhunjeebhoy, Jamsetjee Hormusjee and Ruttonjee Bomanjee were charged, the first with keeping a common gaming house, and the other ten with having been found gaming therein with cards, dice, and money on the 4th instant.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoners.

Mr. W. H. Hoare, Police Constable said,—I do duty in Khetwaddy, on the night of Saturday last. About 11 or 12 o'clock, I went to the house, of Zeena Andearoo, the first prisoner, in Khetwaddy to execute the warrant I now produce. Twelve native policemen accompanied me. I knew the house it is No. 9 Cross street. I went first to a window on the ground floor, the shutters were open. I looked through the window and saw in the room eleven men sitting and one about to sit, they were on a large carpet. I saw dice thrown, and money on the carpet. The window was at the side of the house. I went round to the back door. I found a table in the verandah, prisoner No. 9 was standing between the door and the table, he had in his hand the stick now produced. He asked me who I was, I said, "a constable wanted to enter the house and had a warrant." He resisted my entrance by aiming a blow at me with the stick. I warded off the blow. I then got over the table passed him and entered the house. I entered the house and the room where I had seen the gambling going on. I found five or six of the prisoners in the room. The Duffadar followed me into the room. When I went into the room I picked up the dice and money from the floor. I found two dice and also seventeen rupees and ten annas. I also found the pack of cards produced. I had placed sepoys round the house to prevent escape, and the defendants at the bar were all arrested there. Those of them who were not arrested in the room were brought in by the Police officers. I identify all the defendents as having been arrested upon the premises. Money was found upon the persons of the defendants. Some of the defendants were throwing dice from the usual dice box on the carpet. I did not see a backgammon board, I am quite sure that they were not playing at backgammon. I received information that this was a gaming house. The house is behind my house, I can see into it from my bed room. The first defendant is there daily. I found no cash box in the room. I have observed parties of Parsees go there from 6 o'clock in the evening and leaving there at all hours of the night until 3 o'clock in the morning ; and on that account I believed it to be a common gaming house. The parties left in high conversation as if angry. I saw a heap of money in the centre of the carpet, they had taken some of the money from the heap when we went in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barton, — The warrant was given to me by Mr. Hingley on the 30th September. I never had any conversation with the informer before. I did not go to the front door before I entered the house. I cut away a tatta wall to get to the house. There was a dinner party that day, there is generally one every day in the fore part of the evening. I looked for everything that I could find. I swear that there was no backgammon board there. I cannot swear to the man among the defendants that threw the dice. The whole amount taken from them was Rs. 63-10-3. The same money is now produced. I swear that the board now produced was not in the room when the defendants were gaming. I spoke to the informer when the warrant was obtained. I never saw a dinner party before in a common gaming house. The Bungalow has two doors, it is a handsome Bungalow. There was one light, a tumbler in the centre of the room.

Other evidence was adduced in support of the charge.

Mr. Barton then addressed the Bench on behalf of the defendants and contended that the house was not a common gaming house but a club house.

Several witnesses were called some of whom stated that the house was not a common gaming house but was a club house where the Parsees were in the habit of meeting on the Saturday and Sunday evenings.

His Worship dismissed the charge, and acquitted the prisoners.

TUESDAY, 7TH OCT.

DRUNKENNESS.—Abram Treadrea, European, was charged with being drunk and disorderly on the 6th instant.

Mr. Constable Tandy deposed, that he saw the prisoner in the streets at Byculla on the evening of the 6th instant ; he was in a state of drunkenness and was taken to the Oomercarry chowkey. He was most violent and it took five men to take him there.

His Worship said, that the charge had been fully proved against the prisoner, and sentenced him to imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for ten days.

GAMING.—Maneck Shamjee, Ragoo Rama, Mohunjee Maneck and Lada Dossa were charged, the first with keeping a common gaming house and the others with having been found therein gaming with cards and money on the 6th instant.

The police having gone to the house of the first prisoner they found him there and the other prisoners, who were gambling with money and cards, some money was found on the ground.

His Worship convicted them of the charge preferred against them and fined them each three rupees.

ANOTHER CASE OF GAMING.—Hajee Mahomed, Seedeek Adum, Ibram Joosoob and Ibram Moosa, were charged with having been found gaming with cards and money on the Chowpatty Bunder on the 7th instant.

The charge having been proved against the prisoners by the police, His Worship fined them Rs. 2 each.

DOING THE SENIOR CHAPLAIN.—Mootee, woman, was charged with obtaining one rupee by false pretences from the Rev. Mr. Fletcher.

The prosecutor being sworn said,—I am Senior Chaplain of Bombay. One day about a fortnight ago the prisoner came to me at my house in the early morning having with her a little boy three or four years of age. She was weeping bitterly and complained that her husband was dead. She asked me for money to enable her to bury him. I gave her one rupee and she went away. This morning she applied again weeping and apparently in great distress and said that her son was now dead, and that they would not allow her to bury him without money to be given to some parties she mentioned. I thought this story incredible and sent her over to Mr. Forjett, with a request that he would ascertain the truth of her statements.

Police Havildar No. 42 deposed that this morning about 8 o'clock he saw the prisoner in Mr. Forjett's office. He knew her to be the wife of a Palkee-bearer who lived near Mazagon. The Prisoner's husband was then living, witness saw him the evening before at 6 o'clock and he had not been ill. He was a drunkard. Her son 5 or 6 years old died four or five days ago and was buried. Witness heard nothing about any money being required to bury the boy.

The prisoner said that she had received a rupee from M. Fletcher when she told him that her husband was very ill.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced her to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for one month.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

10th September.

BEFORE SIR M. SAUSSE, KT. C. J. AND MR. JUSTICE HERBERT AND MR. JUSTICE FORBES.)

In the Sessions Court of Ahmednuggur.

Sugaji bin Rugoji, a Hindoo inhabitant of Nassick was arraigned on the following charge :—

That he on or about the 27th March last at Nassick, cheated Narayen Patel, Muttee bin Mahadee and Wallji bin Rutun Patel by a false statement that he was the agent of Hirji Bhimsi and Jewraj Ruttonsi, and thereby induced them to deliver cotton, the property of the said Hirji and Jewraj, to him and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

The charge having been explained to the accused he pleaded not guilty. Evidence having been taken and the accused having made his defence the following finding was recorded by the Session Judge :—

Sukharam or Sugaji is charged with inducing the delivery to himself, by fraud, cotton worth about Rs. 2,000, the property of Hirji Bhimsi and Co., and Jewraj Ruttonsi and Co., two Bombay firms. Between two and three months ago, fourteen carts laden with cotton left Dhurungam for Khuchli, under 7 of these five carts, containing 40 bales worth about Rs. 1,200, were sent by Malji Hirji, agent for Hirji Bhimsi, under the care of Muttee, cartman ; the bales bore the mark of the firm. 4 carts, 27 bales, worth about Rs. 800, were sent by Dongursi Kursi, agent for Jewraz Ruttonsi, in charge of Waljy, cartman ; the rest were for another firm, in charge of Narayan Govind, cartman (These last are not included in the present charge.) All these carts arrived at Nassick and were thence forwarded to Bombay by the accused. Thus much is admitted by all parties. The question is, *how* did he forward them, fraudulently or in good faith ? The story of the three carters, Muttee, Waljy and Narayen is, that when they had halted at Nassick, Sugaji accosted them and said he was the agent of the owners of the cotton, and told them to take their carts to Deolali station where he would have the cotton loaded for Bombay, as the market was high and it was important to get it there quickly. As he was well dressed and two other men who were with him backed his statement, the cartmen believed him and followed his directions, unloading the carts by the station. They gave up to him the letters they had received from their respective employers and handed him five rupees and a quarter for each cart as surplus fare, inasmuch as they had not gone the whole way for which they had at first been engaged. They got railway sleepers to take back into Khandeish, to Boosawali, and received from the accused, before leaving Nassick, each a receipt which their employers however discovered when presented. Vishnu Govind says that Sugaji, who sent off the cotton, shewed him a memo. on which were the names from which he filled up the receipt and afterwards took it back. The three cartmen agree perfectly in their evidence and have the appearance of telling a true story. There is one difference between their statement and Vishnu Govind's, that while they say that Munsharam and Hunmunta were at the Deolali station with Sugaji, Vishnu says there was no one with him. The Court notices also that the cartmen appear by their own statements to have been very credulous in believing Sugaji, on the strength of his appearance, and the statements of his two companions, to be the agent for *three different* merchants, if it had been only for *one*, there would have been less wonder. Sugaji's story on the other hand, is that the cartmen proposed to him in the shop of Munsharam, to forward their cotton to Bombay on receiving his "dulali" or brokers' commission, and he agreed, received one letter, giving particulars about the cotton, from Narayen Govind and, from *that* had the receipt drawn up, but as he cannot read or write, he does not know what was written. He brings evidence to this statement. Which of these stories is to be believed ? In Sugaji's there are several weak points. It was shown by five witnesses that the cotton was sent off to go to Khuchli bunder in carts, it seems very unlikely that cartmen would have ventured without their employers authority to send it off by rail and return, because they thought the country below the Ghauts bad for travelling. No explanation is given why the cartmen should have gone to Munsaram's shop, which is in a small street in Panch wuti. There are several discrepancies in the evidence of Munsaram and Hunmunta. Sugajis' witnesses gave their evidence in a very unsatisfactory manner. Now with regard to the receipts, there are three in number, but only two are immediately concerned with the present case, as the charge to which the third receipt refers was dismissed by the Assistant Magistrate. One is a receipt for cotton sent by Shamji Khesho to Jetha Malu, another by Narayen Govind to Dougursi Gungaji. These receipts Sugaji admits that he gave to the cartmen, having got them from Vishnu Govind, who prepared them from the letter which Narayen Govind had given to him. In fact he says that the names of three consignors, and three consignees, were entered on the receipt from only *one* letter, given by one of the cartmen. But the cartmen say that each of them had a letter, and Malji and Dongursi depose that they gave their cartmen, each, a letter, to be delivered on reaching their destination at Kuchli bunder, and this is obviously the most natural thing to do. Sagaji's story that he obtained from one of these cartmen a letter or memorandum containing particulars about all three distinct consignments of cotton seems to the Court utterly incredible. In the first place it is contrary to evidence, in the next, the names which are supposed to have been written from it have nothing whatever to do with the consignees of the cotton sent by Malji and Dongursi. Vishnu Govind says he drew up the receipts from a memo. given him by Sugaji, if he did, and there seems no reason why he should speak falsely, that memo. is not produced, and Sugaji says he gave it back to the cartmen. Muttee denies this and there is no evidence of it. But now comes the strongest part of the case. The names of the consignors on the receipts obtained by Sugaji are those of two of the cartmen and a third, Shamji Keshoji, no one seems to know anything about. The consignees are three Bombay dealers. The bales reached Bombay. While lying at the Boree-bundur Station, those belonging to Hirji Bhimji and Co. were claimed by the principal partner, Mulji Kanji and those belonging to Jeraz Ruttonsi by Kanji Anund. In both instances the nominal consignees when asked said that the cotton was not theirs. Consequently the cotton was made over to the claimants, their trade mark being on it, security being taken from them until the case should be finally decided. Thus the bales reached the right owners, and no fraud was perpetrated actually, that is no loss except the freight by Railway, which they had to pay, occurred to the owners, and no gain to Sugaji. It is this which has perplexed the assessors, as no *motive* appears for Sugaji's cheating. The Court however holds that strong evidence cannot be rejected because no motive is apparent. If a conceivable motive is wanted it is perfectly possible that Sugaji may have writen or intended to write to advise his consignees in Bombay of the coming bales, and they have been prevented from securing them by the real owners happening to see and claim them first, *after* which of course they would discover them ; and that he may have used the carters names as consignors to screen himself, but it is needless to go into these conjectures, for there is, the Court thinks decided proof, that, with whatever intention or success, Sugaji is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that he cheated Narayen Patel, Muttee bin Mahadeo and Wuljibin Ruttonsi Patel, by a false statement that he was the agent of Hirji Bhimsi and Jewraz Ruttonsi, and thereby induced them to deliver cotton, the property of the said Hirji and Jewraj, to him and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session.

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INDIAN.

NEWS LETTERS.

BARODA, *3rd October* 1862.

THE Railway scandal is the chief topic just now, and I hear it is likely to give the gentlemen of the long-robe occupation, and keep people's tongues wagging for some time to come.

Rumour has it that certain individuals holding high appointments on the B. B. and C. I. Railway went to Meemodabad on "a spree," and in the house of a ——— committed an act on the person of the ——— servant, whom they had made drunk, that I cannot describe ; the details are too disgusting for publication. It is a difficult matter to arrive at the truth, as I hear from good authority that money has tied men's tongues, but I doubt not, full details will eke out in time. The ——— 's name is bandied about pretty freely in connection with this affair.

The Dussera procession and festival passed off yesterday very quietly, without any accident or disturbance, the weather which was very unpropitious, no doubt damping the spirits of the many thousands who visited Baroda, specially to see the doings in the Guicowar's capital.

We have had rain daily since the 15th of last month and much injury to the crops has ensued ; during the last week the rain has been falling in torrents.

There have been many fatal cases of fever, but the mortality now appears to be on the decline.

Several prisoners escaped from the Camp Jail on the night of the 29th last month, they managed to break their chains, and burst open the door of their prison, and overpower the sentries before any alarm could be given, all save one effecting their escape, though, they or their shadows were fired on by the guard, just too late, two have since been re-captured, the rest are probably far on their road to Dewanker.

BELGAUM NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.

THE Monthly Meeting of the Committee of Management of the Belgaum Native General Library was held in the rooms of the Institution on Saturday, the 27th instant, at half-past 6 P.M.

Present :—Captain J. F. Lester, in the chair ; Row Bahadoor Raghoba Janardhan ; Row Saheb Shriniwas Krishna ; Rao Saheb Mahadeorow Wassoodeo ; Mr. Anundrow Bhaskerjee ; Mr. Virabhadra Madiwaleiya, Treasurer and Joint Secretary, and Mr. Babaji Lakshmana, the Secretary, read letters of excuse from Dr. H. D. Glasse and Mr. Byramji Jamsetji. A letter was also read from Mr. Byramji, the Managing Proprietor of the *Belgaum Messenger*, agreeing to return the Lithographic Press of the Library as well as to liquidate the amount of hire due by him on account of the same as soon as possible. The Secretary having then opened the business of the day by reading the minutes of the last meeting, the following resolutions were passed :—

Proposed by Captain J. F. Lester, seconded by Rao Bahadoor Raghoba Janardhan, and carried unanimously :—"That Steward St. John Gordon, Esq., the Acting Collector of Belgaum, be requested to accept the vacant patronship of the Library."

Proposed by Mr. Babaji Lukshmana, seconded by Captain J. F. Lester, and carried unanimously :—"That the books of the Library be classified according to their subject matter."

Proposed by Captain J. F. Lester, seconded by Rao Bahadoor Raghoba Janardhan, and carried unanimously :—"That the old useless books of the Library be selected and sold to the best advantage."

Proposed by Captain J. F. Lester, seconded by Mr. Anandrow Bhaskerji, and carried unanimously :—"That the Lithographic Press of the Library now in the possession of Mr. Byramji be at once sent for."

Proposed by Captain J. F. Lester, seconded by Rao Bahadoor Raghoba Janardhan, and carried unanimously :—"That Mr. Byramji be requested to send the Press to the Library at his own expense."

Proposed by Captain Lester, seconded by Rao Bahadoor Raghoba Janardhan, and carried unanimously :

policy with the maintenance of its power, is a course of political conduct which requires some explanation before we can appreciate its meaning. The protection of our trade is the common object of these dissimilar policies. The meaning of the phrase, the relation which the insurance bears to the profits, the limits within which the object can be obtained, should be carefully ascertained before we give in our adhesion to this policy. Four Chinese wars in one generation should make Englishmen consider the consequences of this policy, and discover whether the object when gained will afford good ground for hoping that we have done with Chinese wars.

The protection of our trade is a phrase susceptible of every latitude of construction. The destruction of pirates was originally included in it; then the establishment of five treaty ports subsequently increased in number when we gained a right to settle and traffic; an armed occupation became a necessity; Taipings and land marauders must be kept off; and finally a Government which we have weakened must be established in authority as a counterpoise to the devastating hordes who are doing their utmost to render all commerce useless by sapping the vigour and prosperity of the country. Where is this to end, or rather has this policy any legitimate ending at all? We ought on the same principle to make an expedition into the interior in order to protect the cultivation and growth of the articles which we desire to export. The treaty ports at all events must have a radius of protected soil round them. Armaments must be called into existence; either we must ship them from home or we must organize, drill and officer a native force on the spot. It is easy enough to commence a policy of inter erence of this sort. It will afford employment and excitement to many. It is exactly the course we pursued in India; and considering that not five years ago all India was in revolt it is worth while to consider whether we are in a position to govern successfully the Chinese Empire. A whole vista of prospective expense is opened to us, and to a war for protection of trade we are surely bound to calculate the cost. No doubt the trade is a lucrative one. It has enormously increased of late years. But it may be asked, especially now that our finances at home are embarassed and disordered, our Lancashire workmen suffering and our manufactures languishing, is this trade worth the expense and effort we must undergo in reorganizing a demoralized empire and extirpating the hordes of Taipingdom? There are dangers attending the very commencement of such a policy which ought to make us pause before we finally commit ourselves to it. It is not territory nor political influence but trade that we want; and it is a question whether this trade is or at all events will be when these struggles are over, worth the cost. Besides, with small forces on the spot as at present, we expose ourselves by constant interference to the disagreeable result of occasional defeat. Then our honour becomes involved and a costly armament must be despatched from home to avenge it and restore the prestige of our superiority. The British tax-payer will be indeed a victim of that "ignorant impatience of taxation" of which even the Chancellor of the Exchequer complains as the source of so much mischief. "If," said Earl Russell in the House of Lords not long ago reading his own despatch, "we were to undertake to put down the Taiping rebellion, we should soon be engaged in an extensive war, while the Chinese Government would only look on and leave the burden and expense to us. The natural course for us to pursue is to defend our own trade, to protect the treaty ports, and to encourage the Chinese Government to arm a sufficient force of artillery, infantry and cavalry to overcome the rebels and reduce them to subjection." This is the policy which we have always advocated in this journal. Whether or no we should undertake to protect the adjacent country, must depend upon the amount of property and the importance of the interests at stake in the particular port. The work that we should undertake appears to us to be the protection of the frontier ports with which we have a right to trade. That protection must be in each case adequate, and we think that lives and property should be the subject of defence rather than future prospects of trade which may or may not be realized and which, were they eventually secured might not be, comparatively speaking, worth the cost.

Lord Palmerston and Mr. Layard apparently advocate a different policy, one of aggression and interference. The former passes high encomiums on Colonel Ward, the American filibuster who has made an inefficient and insignificant force into a formidable troop in the Imperialist service. The latter breaks out into violent invectives against the Taipings and holds out encouragement to aggressive undertakings against them. We believe that it is time for the English public and tax-payers to endeavour to estimate their true position and capacity at present to undertake a new and onerous responsibility. We are already obliged to maintain "bloated armaments" and a War expenditure. We have, or fancy we have, events and catastrophes and hostilities to fear in the old world. We have incurred the mortal animosity of the new world which is, moreover, engaged in a struggle the consequences of which vibrate throughout the length and breadth of the mother country. The income-tax is at ninepence in the pound, we have no surplus, and our expenditure has increased forty per cent in ten years. Under these circumstances our true policy most assuredly is to avoid all but the most necessary interventions. Once recognize the danger of present and contingent intervention, and the necessity for it will soon vanish. The trade which we have established is lucrative and increasing, but is it worth the cost of intervention in an empire whose social and political fabric is tottering to its fall? If we concentrate our trade in the fewest possible ports, limit our military efforts to the practical and complete defence of those ports from the incurious of the Taipings, we shall reap all the advantages we desire for ourselves. We can then leave the Celestial Empire to take care of itself. Prince Kung must learn to rule his own subjects, and establish amongst them security to life and property. Let it be recognized that our dictation must inevitably lead sooner or later to virtual and secure vassal and admitted English responsibility, and all the anxiety, errors, and sacrifices of England cease at once. China is in the agony of revolution and the statesman who commits Great Britain and pledges her power to the maintenance of the Manchoo dynasty on the throne will incur a heavy responsibility. England has already undertaken to infuse energy and life into the arteries of a decaying race and a languishing empire. A second enterprise of the kind may prove too great for her strength and resources.

RULES FOR SALE OF WASTES.

(From the Englishman, Sept. 24.)

We are glad to find from our daily increasing correspondence on the subject of the *Rule for the Sale of Unassessed Waste Lands in Bengal*, that the opinion of those most deeply interested, and from their Mofussil experience most capable of judging them coincides altogether with our own. That is, that the more thoroughly they are considered the stronger becomes the conviction that, on the whole, they are the best that could be made or hoped for under the restrictions of Sir Charles Wood. The only serious objection to their spirit or hindrance to their practical working as they now stand, is that which *H. G.* points out. Para: 9 rules that every applicant for the purchase of a "compact lot" of waste land not exceeding three thousand acres the situation and boundaries of which are to be defined as accurately as practicable in his application, shall be required to deposit with such application "the estimated cost of survey and demarcation." But para. 12 gives to the Commissioner the necessary power of rejecting any such application, with the extraordinary rider that "if the application for purchase of land be rejected, the amount deposited as cost of survey will be forfeited," in other words, the Commissioner has the power to mulct an unlucky applicant for land, which, for some reason on the part of government, the Collector ought not to have received his application for;—this is *caveat emptor* with a vengeance! There must surely be a mistake in this provision. If it were desired to make some condition tending to discourage mere jobbers from applying for grants, that will hardly be effected by putting a risk of loss without appeal or remedy upon every genuine application for land from men who really and honestly want it. Officials empowered to sell lands are bound to know whether or no certain lots within their jurisdiction are saleable before they proceed to charge an applicant with the cost of their survey; nor do we see, supposing this to be the object of the provision, how, by that or any other means, jobbers can be kept out of the business in India more than elsewhere.

Paragraph 19, also, relating to redemptions, is somewhat obscure in its construction. It runs:—

"If after the allotment of the land under the preceding rule, any person shall establish right of property in the land so allotted, possession of the party to whom the land has been granted *bona-fide* shall not be disturbed. But provided the claim be made within one year from the allotment, the claimant, in proof of his right and on showing good reason why his claim was not advanced before the allotment took place shall be entitled to receive from the government full compensation for the actual value of his interest in such land. After the expiration of a year, all rights of third persons which have not been already claimed will be altogether barred, as well in regard to compensation as against the land, subject in regard to compensation to the same exception in case of persons under disability from infamy, larceney, or other like causes, as are admitted by the existing law of limitation."

One thing about it is, however, evident, that it will make "all the difference" whether the "amount equal to the present value of all future stipulated annual payments calculated at five per cent. interest" is to be so calculated on the rules of simple or of compound interest; anyhow it will give employment to the actuaries. At a rough calculation, however, we come to the conclusion that under the old rules the cost will barely reach the limit of two rupees eight annas fixed under the new *régime*; so that practically almost all grantees will be able to redeem their lands at that rate. We are told, finally, that after the date of the promulgation of these rules no fresh applications for grants under any previous rules will be entertained. But the more important questions arose to our minds before we reached that length, as to whether these rules would be permitted to stand. The then Viceroy of India told us on the 17th of October last, that we need wait for no further legislation but select our lands, and go to work upon them after so selecting. But Sir Charles Wood stopped all that. Will he stamp Mr. Beadon as being also too liberally inclined to Interlopers? We think that even the Mahomedan of Westminster can scarcely do that. Lord Canning left it to the local governments to frame rules; and Sir Arrogant does not interfere, so far, with arrangements, but only tells those governments to fix prices for themselves. Lord Canning's first orders are therefore, so far, left untouched; and with a tact, which will not surprise any one who knows Mr. Beadon, he manages to carry out those orders and Sir C. Wood's as well. Sir Charles may strain a little perhaps at the liberal interpretation of a "registered" grant as a "completed" grant, which is certainly as much as Interlopia could hope for, and as certainly more than the magnate of Westminster intended; but he can hardly, under the circumstances, upset it. As to the price fixed, we think the Bengal government have a reasonable argument for their minimum; that, under the old rules, lands were not taken up with any extraordinary avidity, so that the price then ruling was in the one direction a fair one; and that a higher rate on the other hand would operate only as a hindrance to applications, and the Lieutenant-Governor has given the best of all proofs, that he, at least, has no desire to do that.

Finally, these rules open a door of escape for the Indian government from a most uncomfortable and damaging strait: and to the non-official and investing Anglo-Indian world an unwonted prospect not only of fair dealing but of business-like appreciation of the real wants of India and the means of supplying them. If in the course of his rule Mr. Beadon should do nothing more than this, he would fairly claim from the one side honor and from the other gratitude. But if we are not mistaken the incumbency of the present Lieutenant-Governor will be marked by other and equally gratifying testimonies to the exceeding benefit to the world at large when for once it finds "the right man in the right place."

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

(From the Friend of India, Sept. 25.)

Sadly have we in India and starving men and women in England looked on, as month passed by after month and yet our boasted Eastern Empire failed to supply the silenced mills of Lancashire. For twenty months has the civil war raged in America, for more than two years has it been certain to all but the most blinded manufacturers that the American supply of cotton must fail, and now when we are offered twenty-six pence for each pound of our best cotton, and sixteen pence for rubbish that three years ago would never have found a purchaser, we cannot send it. The golden fruit hangs temptingly, imploringly, over our heads, but we cannot grasp it. The rich liquid forces itself into our mouth, but, worse than Tantalus, we cannot open our lips to drink it. An average of shilling a pound failed to draw from India in 1861 a full million of bales, though it did secure double the ordinary export. An average of eighteen pence in 1862 has not been able to secure so much as half a year. People in England ask almost angrily, 'why will not India send us more cotton? Do the laws of supply and demand; does our favourite science of Political Economy, fail to accomplish in Asia what we had hitherto supposed to be true of human nature generally?'

The cause of India's backwardness is not far to seek. The first shot at Fort Sumter was fired at the time when the Indian cultivator was gathering his cotton crop. The American war had not the slightest effect on the Indian crop of March 1861. That last year India should have been able to double her export is due not to an increased harvest but to the care with which every pound was collected, with which the supplies usually sent to China and elsewhere were directed to Liverpool, and to the fact that much of the cotton used on the spot was allured to England by rising prices. So far as Central India and the North-Western Provinces were concerned the crop of 1861 was below the average. It is true that owing to the wisdom with which Government made advances for seed and stock, the ryots recovered from the distress of the Famine in a remarkable manner. But the benefit of these advances was seen in grain crops, and the Famine had an influence in limiting the area devoted to cotton. When the time came round for sowing the crop of 1862 only six months of the war had passed, and Lancashire was loud in its declarations that the cotton supply would not be affected. Did not Earl Russell speak of the war ending in three months, and Mr. Seward set a limit of ninety days? Moreover the ryots had been too often deceived by the fickleness of Manchester to allow high prices at the time of sowing to influence them. They had found too often, to their cost, that profitable rates then did not continue to prevail when the harvest was gathered in March. Thus the crop of 1862 would not in any case have been larger than that of 1861. But it was considerably less. This was due not only, as the English journals suppose, to the care with which every pound of cotton, old as well as new, had been swept out of the country in 1861, but to the failure of rain in Central India at the sowing time, as well as to the continued results of the Famine in the North-West. The truth is that only now for the first time has the American War had any but the slightest effect in extending the area sown with cotton. If to all this we add the continuance of middlemen in the absence of English agents, and the difficulty of limiting the amount of soil devoted to food-grains, we can answer satisfactorily the question why India does not send more cotton for such prices.

We have been watching for the tide to take the turn, and all the facts before us shew that it has at last done so. These facts refer only to the North-Western Provinces and Central India. But unless the failure of rain in the districts above the Western Ghauts has interfered with the sowing of the new crop, regarding which the Bombay journals give us no information, there can be little doubt that the same is true of the Western Presidency also. For the first time the ryots have shared in the high prices, and believe in their permanence. By the beginning of August the local prices rose to the level of 1859, when, owing to short harvests, cotton brought more than it had done at any time since 1839. At the close of July, the price rose steadily at Mirzapore and Ghazeepore to Rs. 26-10-8 per maund, or eight pence a pound, a rate *never* known before. As this occurred about the sowing time the effect was instantaneous. More than this, the peasantry saw the ever suspicious native capitalist eager to press his advances upon them. Kooshial Chund, the well-known banker of Jubbulpore who did so much for our army in 1857, has made heavy advances in Calpee, Banda, and the neighbouring districts. The Maharajah of Rewah, like the other Chiefs of Central India and Oudh, smitten by the cotton fever, has not only caused the area sown to be extended, but has ordered a mass of gins and screws from Calcutta. The best authority on the spot writes to us—"All along the Trunk Road, the people are beginning to believe that the high prices will be maintained, and the area already sown (August) will be *vastly greater* this year than it has ever been before." Even the last crop, which otherwise would have trickled into more distant and northerly provinces, is being hurried down the Grand Trunk Road, and by river and rail. For want of those very screws which the Cotton Commissioner described as rotting, the cotton is packed, or rather loosely heaped up, in bags so carelessly sewed that, as they lie at the jetties on the Hooghly, the river is strewed with it, and the passing native helps with the birds of the air materially to reduce the quantity. Anxious to develop a traffic in cotton, the East Indian Railway Company convey these huge puffy bags at the rate of Rs. 30 to 35 a waggon from Agra to Allahabad. But as each waggon can hold little more than 30 cwt. is its unscrewed state, every cwt. is thus burdened with a tax of a rupee for so short a distance.

So much for the want of English agents and screws. Yet how little hope there is of securing them in sufficient numbers in the Mofussil without a fair Contract Law, may be seen from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Scott in the Bombay legislature, which appeared in our last. Admitting that without English agents on the spot we shall never get to the root of the evil or effect any material improvement in the quality of Indian cotton, he yet emphatically declares that "no prudent European merchant dare, in the existing state of the law, established such agencies on a large scale without some system of easy registration of contracts, and without some summary law for their enforcement, criminal or otherwise." The experience of Mr. Scott's firm is that of every Mofussil capitalist. The only one in the interior of Bombay which attempted to purchase produce on the spot, what was their experience? After fighting against all difficulties for ten years, after expending large sums in machinery and in the import of foreign cotton seed, they were obliged to withdraw their agencies and abandon a large sum in outstandings.

If the tide which this now turned is to be taken at the flood, and to lead the Empire and our subjects on to fortune. Government, unfettered by the Home authorities, must take some steps to create that confidence between man and man, which is at the basis of all commercial as well as social intercourse. Next November the Legislative Council of India will again make the attempt, and it rests with Manchester to say whether or not English interference will allow it to be successful. If a large though misinformed party either in England or India have objections to such a Criminal contract law as Mr. Beadon's, or a civil law like that proposed by the late Mr. Ritchie, after the proof by a lawyer like Sir E. Peacock that such a law virtually exists in England, then the problem of how to convince the native that honesty is the best policy must be solved in some other way. The question of price is now at an end, for surely eightpence a pound is richly remunerative to the ryot. Yet men like Mr. Scott and the merchants of India will not, in the present state of the law, establish agencies in the Mofussil.

THE PONDICHERRY SLAVE-TRADE.

(From the Athenæum and Statesman, Sept. 30.)

The letter lately addressed by the Chairman of our Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of the Government of India in the Foreign department on the subject of the cooly-trade—for our neighbours have made it a *trade*—with the French colonies is a signal proof, if any were wanting, of the vigilance and public spirit- of that body. The letter puts plainly before the Government of India the English and French systems of Cooly Emigration. In Madras, we have a *Protector* of Emigrants, while the most suitable name, apparently, for the corresponding officer in Pondicherry is a *Kidnapper*. With us the Protector of Emigrants is an officer of Government charged with the care of the subjects of the Government. Under him there is an "Emigration Agent," whose appointment must be approved by the Government; who is paid by a *fixed* salary, and who regulates the entire mode of recruiting, provides for the health and comfort of the coolies, and sees them embarked in vessels specially selected by himself for their conveyance. Every precaution is taken to secure that the emigrant leaves this country by a own free will and consent, and no gratuity is given or advance made, with the view of obtaining a constraining power over his person. By the convention entered into between the Governments of England and France, empowering the latter to recruit cooly labours in British Indian Territory for the French Colonies, it is provided that the *recruitment shall be effected conformably to the regulations which now exist or may hereafter be established for the recruitment of labourers for British Colonies.* Let us see, then, how the Governor of Pondicherry carries out the convention made by his Sovereign. In Pondicherry the Secretary to Government, who in virtue of the title "Commissaire du Gouvernment" enjoys a trifling extra salary, is supposed by very credulous people to exercise an entire control over all emigration operations. He, however, confines his attention altogether to the receipt of the "small extra salary," a matter that "judging from the amount" cannot involve much labor. Next to the Commissaire, and in some sort of inexplicable relationship to him, comes the "Agent d'Emigration;" exercising a co-ordinate as well as in some respects, a subordinate jurisdiction with the "Commissaire du Gouvernment' on the small extra salary. The "Agent" is the real authority, and is charged with the arduous duty of detecting frauds practised on the Emigrants, in which frauds however he has a vested interest, for he is, also, the sole Agent for recruiting the coolies, and is paid—not a fixed salary by his Government as with us—but a fee of Rs. 1-8 out of the contract price paid by the receiving colony for every cooly embarked. In vain should we search in an Englishman for the virtue and enlightened self-interest supposed to co-exist in this wonderful Frenchman. But the subjects of an Emperor who goes to war for "an idea," which developes, after peace is made into a material little Province, should not be judged by the rules of ordinary humanity.

But we have not yet exhausted the various occupations of this wonderful "Agent." We have seen that he is the sole recruiting Agent; that he is charged with the duty of detecting frauds in his own dealings, and of prosecuting offences committed against the Emigration law by himself, or his servants. Those difficult and somewhat conflicting duties are not thought irreconcilable in Pondicherry." This Agent is an honorable man, so are they all.—He accordingly joins to his other responsibilities, that of managing partner of the Societe d'Emigration, a Company organised for the express purpose of monopolising the traffic in coolies. The profits of this Company consist of the difference between the cost of the cooly delivered on board ship and the price paid for him by the importing colony. Here, then, is this wonderful "Agent," who enjoys the monopoly of recruiting coolies, who passes those that he recruits, protects those that he passes, and shells to the Shipper at so much a head those whom he protects. Admirable "Agent"!! Who can he be? Is he—we have a reason for asking—is he in the remotest degree related to the Governor of Pondicherry? :; or is he the Angel Gabriel? He must be something either a man of considerable interest or of supernatural virtue. If, then he is not the Angel Gabriel, he may be Governor D'Urbaye himself or his Relative—much the same thing—and some such eminent individual, for all we know to the contrary, may be the recruiter, the inspector, the protector, the shipper, and the conveyor of our coolies to the promised land of Reunion. Oh happy coolies, oh! terque quaterque beati.

Then, lest any of the poor Cooly-Emigrants should fall into the hands of hard-hearted selfish Englishmen bent merely on making money out of the traffic, French ports only are selected for embarkation, conveniently out of reach of the English officer deputed to watch over these proceedings. The Société d'Emigration takes care also that French ships only shall convey the coolies to their destination. When the wonderful "Agent" has thus, in his capacity of recruiter, recruited the coolies, passed them in his capacity of inspector, and protected them in his capacity of Protector, he, in his capacity of managing partner of the Société d'Emigration, receives 30 rupees a head for them, *the price of sale*, and hands them over to the tender mercies of the Shipper, who for all we know may also be himself. As far as it appears the Société d'Emigration has nothing more to do with the Coolies after they are shipped. They may be drowned, starved, or drifted to the South pole. The Société d'Emigration has done its duty and pocketed its rupees like a rigid Political Economist as it is. The Coolies are sold to the Shipper and paid for, and whether they go to Reunion or to the bottom of the sea matters little to the Societe d'Emigration. The whole proceedings of the Pondicherry Government in the conduct of this cooly emigration demand a most searching investigation. Whether it will be obtained is, however, another matter, for they have a way of managing those things in France, and there is no free Press or outspoken Members of Parliament to expose abuses. We, of this Presidency, have not failed to keep a jealous watch upon our neighbours, and if the Hindoo Subjects of her Majesty are kidnapped and oppressed by a foreign Government, and a slave-trade, under the name of emigration, is prosecuted in this part of the world for the enrichment of a few influential individuals, is certainly is not the fault either of the Madras Chamber of Commerce or of the Madras Press.

SIND THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

(From the Our Paper, Kurrachee, Sept. 26.)

We are indebted to the *Indian Field* for a suggestion quite as happy as it is original. Our contemporary informs us that in his approaching tour up-country, Lord Elgin will devote especial attention to the selection of the future residence of the Viceroy of India, and he surmises "that the choice will lay between Simla and Sind." Let it be Sind by all means. Now that we have been made to think of it in our opinion Sind is the spot above all others for the future "local habitation" of the Governors-General. What is the use of that dignitary being consigned to the eastern extremity of the Indian Empire, as far as he well can be from England without getting into Burmah? None whatever, unless to suit his constitution, for to emigrate periodically to a sanatarium, and get a bad liver. He should occupy not only a central position, but one which by its proximity to other states secures his immediate presence to enable him to act promptly and decisively. There is nothing to fear from the countries a few hundred miles from Calcutta. Nepaul is the only state thereabouts which can give us trouble, but Sir Jung Bahadoor knows better than to get at logger-heads with us. All our ticklish foreign relations, therefore, lie at this end of India. Russia threatens us from the West, and the Dost Mahomed cannot live for ever, when he dies there is no knowing what we may have to do with Cabul. It is necessary, therefore, that the Viceroy should be at the threshold of danger. By fixing his Penates in Kurrachee, he will be within a few days march of Kandahar, and capable of meeting any emergency that may arise from that quarter. These are considerations of sufficient importance of themselves to recommend Sind to the favorable consideration of Lord Elgin. But there are other reasons why he should decide upon selecting it as the seat of the Government of India. It will soon be within telegraphic hail of England. If the "Telegraph to India Company" will only abandon that foolish notion of theirs of amalgamating their line with the Makran Coast enterprise at Guader, and if the *Times of India* will not put it in Louis Napoleon's head again, "to lay on embargo on the Malta Line," communication with the Home authorities will be uninterrupted and the disposal of matters greatly accelerated in consequence. As it is, Lord Elgin has to chance the rascally interference of Opium and Cotton operators with the working of the wires, and he may find himself some fine morning completely cut off and in a perplexing plight how to act. If His Excellency will only come here, the danger of such a mishap is removed. He will likewise receive his letters much earlier, three days sooner even than if he resided in Bombay, for the P. and O. steamers will be sure to put in at the seat of Government on their way to the Presidency. He will enjoy good health besides. The climate of Kurrachee is invigorating in the extreme. What great man has died here? Sir Charles Napier outlived the fiercest suns of Sind; and Sir Bartle Frere is a living proof of the immunity with which they can be met and defied. Sind has too much regard for great men to swallow them up in her sands. As regards people of humble estate, we may observe that Life Insurance Companies reap a rich harvest here. We shall not go the length of asserting that our Medical Officers have a sinecure of it, and that Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s medicines are "a drug in the market;" but we are prepared to state that people, as a general thing, are "provokingly healthy." How these many qualities tending to constitute Kurrachee an eligible point for the seat of Government, should have so long escaped public notice, is something incomprehensible. We are therefore greatly obliged to the *Indian Field* for the hint, and trust that Lord Elgin will take it.

THE HOLKUR FAMILY.

(Translated from the Indu Prukash.)

The family name Holkur is derived from a village called Mojeh Hol on the side of the river Nera. The father of Mulaharrao Holkur was a herdsman and a weaver. The son having taken a dislike to his father's profession, enlisted himself as a sepoy in the army of a Khandeish Sirdar called Kanthajee Kuddum Badey. When this Sirdar and the Senaputtee Dammaddey penetrated into Goojerat, Mulaharrao accompanied them as a chief of twenty-five troops. Once, as the army of the elder Bajeerao was going to Malwa, a quarrel took place between the soldier of this army and those of Kunthajee Kuddum. It was in this struggle that Bajeerao took Mulaharrao on his side, having found him a wise and bold man. This did not induce Mulaharrao to give up the distinguishing ensigns of his old master's service, and which, to the present moment, are carried by his family. In this way in 1728 Mulaharrao joined Bajeerao's army as a chief of a hundred troops. In 1732 Bajeerao had a battle with the Monguls, in which he added Malwa to his dominions. In this war, Mulaharrao having proved himself of great use. Bajeerao gave him Indore and other places as surinjams; also the administration of the Peshawa's dominions beyond the river Nurbudda. In another war in 1738 with Nizam Oolmoolk, Mulaharrao succeeded in driving away the Monguls as far as Chuniel. Again in 1739 Mulaharrao helped the Peshwa Chimnajee Bullali, the younger brother of Bajeerao, in his battle with the Portuguese, in which the Portuguese were defeated and lost the fort of Bassein. When Nadirshah went to Delhi, Mulaharrao Holkur followed him into Hindoostan. Nadirshah after a struggle with the Maharatthas returned to his own country. In the battle of Paniput, Sudasheorao o aving not listened to the advise of Mulaharrao who had accompanied him, the Maharatthas suffered a great loss. For forty-seven years after this battle Mulaharrao served in the Peshwa's army; and in all the battles that took place during these years Mulaharrao was present. He had also certain provinces in subjection to him which brought him a revenue of one *crode* of rupees every year. Besides this he possessed sixteen *crodes* of rupees more.

Mulaharrao having had no surviving heirs, all the dominions fell into the hands of his wife Ahilyabaee. She was the very impersonation of justice and mercy. She reigned for forty years and died in 1785. The memory of her virtues will last as long as the love of virtue exists.

While Ahilyabaee managed all money matters, her Sirdar Tookojeerao looked after the army. This Sirdar was treated by the people as her son. He was a great man. In 1780 when a war ensued between the English and the Maharathas, it was Tookojeerao Holkur who was engaged in fighting with the English in Goojerat, and with Tipoo in 1786. Tookojeerao died in 1797. He had two legitimate sons, Kasheerao, and Mulaharrao, and three illegitimate sons, Yeshwuntrao, Mulaharrao, and Vithojeerao. Though the eldest son Kasheerao was a foolish man, and ill-natured, Dowlutrao Sindhia took his part, and made an assault at night upon Mulaharrao in Poona, in which Mulaharrao was killed. His son Khunderao was cast into prison; Vithojee and Yeshwuntrao, the illegitimate sons ran away. After some time the Sindhia, Balowjee Koonjeer and younger Sijeyrao charged Vithojeerao as having joined Mulaharrao in his rebellion, procured the permission of Bajeerao Peshwa, and got him crushed to death under the foot of an elephant. Now Yeshwuntrao made up his mind to raise the family destroyed. Kasheerao's army joined him. Yeshwuntrao now collected a large army and began to loot the country. He greatly devasted the Sindia's dominions. The Sindia sent a large army against him. A great battle took place near Indore, in which Yeshwuntrao was defeated. While the enemy began to loot and murder in Indore, Yeshwuntrao looted Ajmere and other places, and went down into Khandeish, and from thence went to Poona. Here another battle took place between him and the Sindia in 1852, in which the Sindia was defeated. Bajeerao left Poona and ran away to Bassein. Teshwuntrao Holkur now gave the throne to Venayek Amroot. An engagement of amity took place Tookojeerao Holkur and the Sindia and the latter gave up Khunderao, the son of Mulaharrao, whom he had imprisoned. Now a disagreement arose between Holkur and the English, and Colonel Manson with a large army pursued Holkur into Malwa, whence he had to retreat. With twenty thousands sepoys Holkur penetrated into the dominions of the Company. Lord Lake followed him and drove him into the Seikh dominions. After some time a treaty took place, between the English and Holkur, in which both parties agreed to give up the dominions they had taken of each other. Yeshwuntrao beheaded Kashirao, the legitimate son of Tookojee Holkur, and his wife who was pregnant. Also he got Khunderao poisoned. Then he tried to drill his army after the English fashion with a view to defeat the English. The pressure of this work drove him mad. His ministers imprisoned him, and began to reign under the name of his slave girl Toolsabaee. She had a son, Mulaharrao, who got the adoption. But quarrels and dissensions began to increase, and ruin spread everywhere. After all the Puthans beheaded Toolsabaee. The battle with Colonel Malcolm gave a finishing stroke to the Holkur family. Ameer Khan and Gofoorkhan got some Jageers; dominions worth fifteen or twenty lacs were given to Mulaharrao; and all the rest fell into the hands of the English.

Thus since the death of Ahilyabaee fights, feuds, and battles never ceased till 1818. In 1830 Mulaharrao died, Hurjeerao his adopted son succeeded him. In 1842 Hurjeerao died, when his dominions fell into the hands of his adopted son, the present head of the Holkur family, Tookojeerao. Tookojeerao is a good and wise Raja. He has travelled a good deal, and seen many places, and rules his dominions in wisdom and equity. We hope Tookojeerao will study the ways and means of the English raj, and seek to introduce prosperity and civilisation into his dominions.

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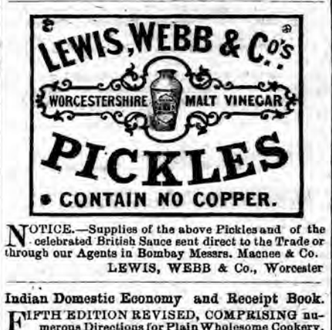

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